

A NEW SUPPLY!

FASHIONABLE HATS AND CAPS
 The interest in hats and caps has been
 a constant feature of spring fashions.
 Shelbyville, Ky., Sept. 6, 1934

WILCOX. ODO. H. HARRIS. THOS. E.
 STRAW HATS.

WILCOX. STRAW AND FRAGILE.
 THREE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AND
 STRAW BONNETS AND HATS. NO. 222
 set, and 50 summer dress, Philadelphia.
 Consistently so. Hatters, Trimmings,
 and Hats. The most important and
 Caps and Fur Goods, all descriptions.

April 25, 1854. 100700

NOTICE.

HAVING sold my interest in the late firm of SHACKLEFORD & WHITAKER, and being exceedingly anxious to change my location, those indebted to us cannot fail to see the necessity of closing our accounts, and I most earnestly hope all indebted to our firm, or to the late firm, will call upon me at once, to settle or make settlement. At all times be ready to attend to them.

Aug 29, 1855 R. T. WHITAKER 1851

Stage Lines.

[illegible]

OFFICES—In Shelbyville, at T. C. McGee Store. In Louisville, at the Merchants' Horse and Wagon Bldg. Fifth street, between Market and Second streets.

FELDING NEEL & CO.

September 26, 1855

E. P. JOHNSON & CO.
SHELBYVILLE AND LOUISVILLE AND ACCOMMODATION LINE of Four Horse Coaches running Shelbyville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Louisville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 o'clock, p. m. We have careful and attentive drivers, good coaches and horses, and will call for or deliver passengers, or packages, in any part of the country.

OFFICES.—In Shelbyville, at Armstrong's
ding House; Louisville, at Galt House.
E. P. JOHNSON &

[illegible]

Feb 2, 1854

Cedar Ware.
I HAVE just received a large and well assorted
of superior CEDAR WARE, consisting of
cups, mugs, tubs, kettles, chums, &c. The attn
of the community is respectfully requested.
J. H. JOSEPH

Jun 4. 1855

15 BBL'S PLANTATION MOLASSE
10 half do do
10 kegs Golden Syrup; J. H.

25 SACKS KOFFEE;
20 do Java and Laguyra; J. H.

50 BOXES NEW FELD CANDLES;
50 do Star J. H.

DROPPER—A gross of this very useful
medicine, just received and for sale by
J. H. JOSEPH

A SMALL lot of DOUBLE-BARREL
GUNS, a good article, just received, a
he cele- sale at Louisville retail prices, by J. HA

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at strictly *first cost* purposes, a very superior article of
BRANDY, Jamaica RUM, Holland GIN, P. V. Maderia WINES, and Old Rye and Corn V. KEY.
JOSEPH HALL.

100 KEGS NAILS, assorted, just received
steamer Highflyer, and for sale at
JOS. HALL.

A XE.—A full assortment of Collin's Axes
J. HALL.

HARDWARE. All kinds of Building
Ware: Knob, chest, trunk, drawer, pin,
plate *Locks, in great variety, but* *unusually*

cut, hand, panel, rip and tenant Saws; Plane

Plane trons, of all kinds; Angurs and Angurs
Braces and Bitts; socket and firmer. Chisel; and
and and chipping Axes; Blacksmiths' Rans
Files; mill, cross and rip and hand saw Files
and pocket Cutlery; Trip Chains; Spades; S
garden Rakes, Hois; Manure Forks &c. &c.
sale by H. H.

THE MOTHER'S RELIEF
L. CARTER & CO.'S CELEBRATED
L. GETABLE COMPOUND, warranted
rain preventive and speedy cure of the most
and painful disease that mothers are afflicted with.

THE SORE BREAST.
And it is considered by those that have used
grease; External Remedy of the age for all kinds

Sores, Wounds, Ulcers, Bruises, Strains, Glandular Swellings, Stiffness of the Joints either of man or beast. It has also proven

[illegible]

shortest
making

turning it
a con-
ent for
TRY.
821

commend this Remedy to all persons afflicted with
Sore Breast.

Mrs. F. F. MILLER,
Short street, Lexington.

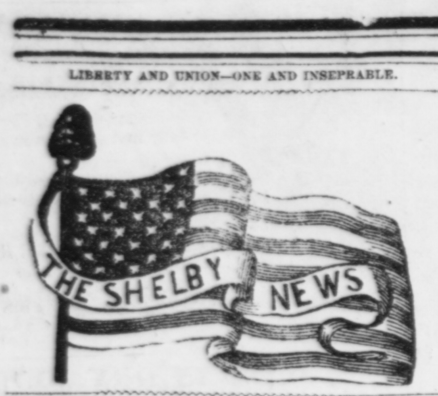
This is to certify, That we, the undersigned,
used L. Carter's Compound, for several years,
in curing Rheumatism, Pile, Bruises, Strains
and recommend it to all those afflicted with all
diseases.

SARAH KIDD, Lexington,
REBECCA GEORGE, do
EDW. TONNY, do
N. THOMPSON, do
W. ALLEN, Fayette county.

The above are only a few of the testimonials
we could give if necessary as to the efficacy
of our celebrated Compound, and we do not presume

article to the public as a newly gotten up novel, but an article that has been used in private print successfully for the last thirty years, and has

To whom all orders must be addressed for Agents
 Lexington, Mass.
 For a liberal discount made to the trade.
 For sale by J. HALL, Shelbville, H. B. Simpsonville, Jacob Lichter, Clayville, R. Radford, Bagdad; John G. Farmer, Christian and by Druggists generally.
 November 29, 1888



LIBERTY AND UNION—OR—DEATH

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1856

THOMASSON COUNCIL, No. 159.

OF THE AMERICAN ORDER, meets in the Court House, every THURSDAY NIGHT, at 7 o'clock.

HENRI F. MIDDLETON, Editor and Proprietor

Advertisements:—The rates for advertising in this paper are as follows:—For one square, one insertion, 50 cents; for one square, one month, \$1.50; for one square, three months, \$4.00; for one square, six months, \$7.00; for one square, one year, \$12.00.

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Well Printed.—Col. Hodges, Public Printer, deserves great commendation for the beautiful typographical execution of the pamphlet copies of the Governor's Message. The Message itself, is decidedly one of the best State papers ever published, and the printing of it is worthy the document.

—It were well if the Printers to the U. S. Government would take Col. Hodges's work as an exemplar.

Seventeenth Anniversary.—The Seventeenth Anniversary of "THE SHELBY NEWS" finds us to-day with renewed hopes, and still brighter prospects.

From obscurity and poverty we have, during the interval of sixteen years, laboriously travelled the editorial path,—labouring from early dawn to the midnight hour, without even the necessary relaxation due to our own health,—and but few stolen hours for that social enjoyment with our friends which, in common with every one, we covet and love dearly,—with but few moments spared—even to while away pleasantly in the bosom of our family,—towards a comfortable maintenance, and now, as we flatter ourselves, stand not the least influential among our brethren of the Press.

To be sure, we have not been so successful in gathering worldly gear as we might, under other circumstances, have been. We are by no means free from pecuniary embarrassments. But this has not been our fault,—unless it be a crime to assist one's neighbor. Unforeseen and unexpected disaster has deprived us of much, that our industry would otherwise have by this time secured to us. Nor has this period of struggle been free from pain, and from much that leaves behind a regret, that often we have been misunderstood,—that often willful, and sometimes inadvertent injustice has been done to our motives and conduct.—Yet, in all this, our experience is not singular, nor an exception. We calmly review all that is painful in the Past, and conscientiously endeavor to make it the corrective of the Future.

When first we cast our humble lot with the people of Shelby, we met with little to encourage in our enterprise; though, thank God! our gloom and despondency was cheered by the sunlight of many a cordial good wish.—Yet no prediction of success sustained us at the outset; and we had only the history of repeated failures to maintain a newspaper publication at this point, to precede us,—to excite doubt and hesitancy. We persevered.—The result is before our readers.

—If the approval of the virtuous,—if tokens of esteem from the wise,—if eulogiums from those high in position,—if the compliments of the Press, can assure us that we have acted well our part, we have all that could satisfy mere vanity. But, *excellent* is our motto. We hold that no period arrives in the career of any man, when exertion should cease; or when improvement is beyond his reach.

Notwithstanding all the sources of cheerfulness for the Present, and of hope for the Future, that 1856 brings to our "sanctum," still, there is a shadow glooming the picture.—It is the cloud from the Grave. We cannot recall the many who, with only a generous and sympathizing hope, watched our beginning, and with a ready assurance fastened upon our first small successes,—clinging to us through all the dark hours of the first trial, have gone down to the "narrow way" of all the Earth. Oh! how selfishly, we wish their presence now, that, with early friends, we might rejoice over triumphs achieved, and difficulties overcome.

We will not mar the gentle thoughts of this anniversary by any elaborate review or justification of our political opinions. Those sentiments, years ago advocated by us, almost alone and unsupported, have now become the doctrines of a great party,—a party, that so long as it adheres to them in their purity, will be a good and patriotic party. All that we have at this time to say, on these matters, is simply this: that those opinions have been honestly entertained by us. If they are wrong, we are mistaken. The great political principle of our life has been the preservation of the Union of these States, as the only hope of the world, and the last effort of Liberty. In the Union is vested every interest of Humanity, and every aspiration of Progress. If dissolved, we believe that none can measure the fearful and world-wide ruin of such a dire catastrophe. The long night, that will close in on the dreadful convulsion, can only be dispelled by a miracle from Heaven. Believing all this, we advocate our principles, because we hold them as best calculated to preserve the Confederacy, and avert this dreadful calamity. Therefore, we have been urgent in pressing them on the consideration of our countrymen. Estimating them as so important, we have not always preserved the *suaviter in modo*, when discussing the opinions and acts of our political opponents. But we can lay our hand on our heart and truthfully say, that the bigotry of the *parvulus* has never animated us in our political course. If severe, and if sometimes apparently illiberal, it is because we are earnest in the sentiments we hold, and fearfully alive to the great interests at stake, in the most unfortunate agitation that now shakes this country to its very centre. To no political opponent do we cherish unkind feelings. Many we esteem to be honorable men and patriots;—mistaken, and perhaps in error; but still patriots. "Not that we love Caesar less, but our country more;" do we frequently deal with ungentle hand toward those, whom we regard as warring against her best interests.

In conclusion,—our public career we have endeavored to square by the excellent advice given by the fallen minister to Cromwell—

"Be just, and fear not: Let all the ends thou aimest at be Thy Country's, Thy God's, and Truth's."

Governor's Message.—We present to our readers to-day the first Annual Message of Governor CHARLES S. MOREHEAD. For the early receipt of a copy we are indebted to Col. A. G. HODGES, of the "Frankfort Commonwealth."

We have not room for extended comment this week; and if we had, it would be unnecessary. It is a document eminently worthy the Executive of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. It is a State paper of which every Kentuckian may well be proud.—And the American party should receive the congratulations of the country, that they were the means of elevating so worthy a man to the Chief Magistracy of the State.

We commend the Message to the perusal of every citizen. They will find the condition of the Commonwealth presented in a clear, concise and eloquent style.—Embellished and cold must be the heart of that reader whose blood will not throbb responsive to the patriotic remarks of the Governor upon our Federal relations. The sentiments he enunciates are those held in common by every Patriot; and on their assertion and maintenance depends the preservation of the Union of these States, and American Liberty.

We are opposed to some of the recommendations of the Executive; and will hereafter, as the subjects are taken up by the Legislature, show why we object.

Congress.—The story is still—"No Speaker yet!" During the last week, a bold move was made to force an election. A resolution was adopted, that the members would not adjourn until a Speaker was chosen. But as the gloom of night came on; the stomachs got the better of the resolution, and a "recess" was taken until 10 o'clock the next day! And when the recess was out, the anti-adjourning resolution was repealed! The regular candidates still are FULLER, RICHARDSON, and BANKS.—The vote on the eighty-fourth ballot—the last taken on Saturday—was: FULLER 29; RICHARDSON 66; BANKS 98; scattering 10. Whole number cast 203; necessary to a choice 102.

What, or when, will be the end, we pretend not to guess.

A Remarkable Man.—AND A UNIVERSAL REMEDY FOR DISEASE.—The New York Dispatch says: "This city is now the home of one of the most remarkable men of the age—a man who has traversed the civilized globe, and established in almost every country, which he has visited, the sale of his medicines for the relief of human suffering, and which are a certain cure for disease in all its forms. We allude to PROFESSOR THOMAS HOLLOWAY, of London. It is now several years since this benefactor of the human race first proclaimed to the world, through the British press, that he had, after deep research, prepared a remedy that was sure to eradicate disease. Years of patient investigation into the laws of human physiology which control our bodies in health and when diseased, led to the invention and preparation of the world-renowned HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Nearly, if not quite one half of the human race have taken his medicines! His name is an universally known over the globe as that of Alexander, Napoleon, or Washington, when in the height of their ambitious career. If they conquered nations in the field of battle, Professor HOLLOWAY has, with no weapon but that of science, conquered disease in all its forms. His meritorious career is bounded by no imaginary lines of latitude and longitude short of those marking the confines of civilization itself. No isolated country or nation was sufficient extensive for the operation of his enterprising and gigantic intellect. Wherever disease has a residence, there he penetrated with his medicines, and left an enviable and enduring reputation. After enlightening Europe, his fame spread over Africa, and finally appeared in America. He has translated the cures he has performed and the virtues of his medicines into as many languages as the missionaries have the Bible. Governments, otherwise most despotic, have been forced by the great value of his medicines and their popularity with the people, to remove antiquated and time-honored restrictions upon the introduction of foreign medicines, and open their custom houses to a free introduction to the pills and ointment of this distinguished man. Empires and kingdoms removed the barriers of ages against the introduction and sale of proprietary or patent medicines, and freely permitted HOLLOWAY'S medicines to become the physician of the masses."

From Europe.—The steamship Pacific arrived at New York from Liverpool, on the 25th ultimo. The news is not of material interest. The Russians have succeeded in taking Kars. Particulars are not given. The Russian forces in the Crimea had attacked the extremity of the French lines; after an hour's fighting they withdrew. The firing between the north and south sides of Sevastopol continues. Russia has effected a loan of 50,000,000 rubles at 5 per cent., in Berlin, Hamburg, and Holland. The Austrian army is being reduced to the peace standard.

The Queen of England has made an order in Council, which authorizes the bank of England to issue notes to the amount of £475,000, beyond the amount specified in the charter of the bank.

In reference to the question of peace, the rumors are numerous, and as varied and contradictory as numerous. If negotiations are on foot they have not progressed a step. The British Cabinet are divided: Lords Palmerston and Parnham urge the prosecution of the war; while the rest of the members, backed by Napoleon's opinions, are for endeavoring to negotiate a peace.

Palmerston knows that if the war closes now, it will be while the British army is suffering in the opinion of the world in contrast with the French army. And he deprecates that England shall retrieve her laurels before peace is made.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said, I will a Family Paper take, both for my own and children's sake? If such there be, let him repent, and have "The Shelby News" to him sent.

The newspapers, especially of the Democratic faith, are thumping President Pierce awfully for employing a part of the navy to intercept and stop the Northern Light with her filibustering passengers. Let them settle among themselves. We believe the President done no more than his duty, and what his oath of office required.

Hog Market.—From the Louisville Courier of Monday we take the following: "THE HOG MARKET.—SLAUGHTER.—The packing season is now drawing to a close, with but moderate receipts of hogs this week. As regards prices, the market has undergone a decided decline, as we noted Saturday, with a sale of 500 hogs at \$5.25 net, for cash, and several other small lots at \$5.50 on 4 months' time. The prevailing price at the same time last year was \$4.50 net. The packing at Owsley & Co.'s has closed for the season, and several others expect to wind up during the present week. The actual number of hogs killed and pen around the falls up to last evening is annexed:

Packers.	Hogs killed.	In Pens.
Hunt, Hall & Co.	71,668	700
Hamilton, Richards & Co.	31,102	2,650
A. S. White & Co.	25,244	300
Atkinson & Thomas.	42,837	1,204
Owsley & Co.	34,456	93
W. Jarvis & Co.	59,815	93
Huffman, Hamilton & Co.	14,811	
New Albany, estimated.	9,000	
Total.	356,083	4,919

The total number of hogs killed and in pen up to last evening was 361,032, against 258,607 at the same period last season. This shows a small excess this year over the last, including the estimated packing at New Albany. The packing at that point last year at this period was 12,500, and the present number may exceed our report.

The packing by Macklin, at Frankfort, has about closed, with 12,900 hogs killed; and the packing at Oregon is expected not to exceed 4,200, which is equal to last year.

EMINENCE, December 26, 1855.
To the Editor of the Shelby News:

Dear Sir:—Some things of late have "turned up," to use the Micawber's pet phrase, in our usual quiet community, which may have, in the estimation of your readers, more than a local interest. If you think as I do, I propose to send a brief history of them to the "News" for publication.

There has long been a suspicion that there were white men, in or around New Castle, tampering with and attempting to seduce off slave property. But nothing definite or tangible has been known, until recently, by which these worthy philanthropists could deal with legally. Their increasing boldness and success of late, however, excited the vigilance of some of our sharp-sighted citizens, who have succeeded in tracing the villany to its source.

Sometime about the 1st of October, three negro men, the property of William Smith, Sr., William Smith, Jr., and James McElwain, were enticed away, and made their escape, by help of the underground, safe to Canada. These lucky or unlucky fugitives attempted to communicate the good news of their arrival in the "land of refuge" to some of the colored friends, together with a glowing description of the multitude of good things which were waiting to be enjoyed by dummies, all for nothing but the coming.

But this gospel message was intercepted, and fell into hands, for which it was by no means intended. But when opened—lo! what should be seen among the news, etc., but the names of their white accomplices. But this intelligence was kept rather silent until "something more should turn up."

In the meanwhile, Mr. Nathan Miles discovered his negroes caught with some of their neighboring brethren to make a start for Canada. In their conversation overheard, they implicated a man named Stewart, living in New Castle, and made an appointment to meet at his house on a certain night to bring matters to a crisis. They were closely watched and followed up by Messrs. Ireland, Moody, and Calloway, until Thursday night, the 20th of December. On this night they met at Stewart's house, when their whole conversation was overheard. Stewart had sent off a party in October, pointed to their safe arrival in Canada, and urged the men, (six in number), to take their chance. Stewart was to go down to Madison on Saturday, and make arrangements for them to cross the Ohio, and for all his services was to receive fifty dollars from the negroes. The party had set Christmas eve night to start for "happy Canaan." But alas! how brief are hopes and prospects sometimes. In two hours, Stewart was in jail, and in less than twenty-four the dummies were sent to the land of cotton and sugar. Stewart was sent on for further trial, and was sent doubtless to the penitentiary. He is an old man, with a somewhat dependent family; and was his crime of almost any other kind, sympathy might lead much to the mitigation of his punishment. But this species of law-breaking is one, on which public opinion, (thanks to Abolitionism,) is least prepared to show any toleration.

Another person, George Mahoney, a young man raised near New Castle, was implicated by the communication from his Canaan friends. He is believed to be as capable as Stewart, though nothing of a positive nature could be had against him. On Monday the 24th he was arrested, and brought before the proper authorities. After a patient hearing, he was required to give security in the sum of three hundred dollars for good behavior. Some other persons, one or two negroes, and as many white men, in our town, are under suspicion of being aiders and abettors in these escapes. There are still some of them uncaught, for on Monday morning three more negroes were found to have left the north end of the county, and their masters are in pursuit.

A mass meeting was held on Monday the 24th, being court day, by which resolutions were adopted, recommending the suppression of such frequent night gatherings at the African churches in New Castle, censuring the habit of trading with negroes, recommending that vigilance committees be formed throughout the county, to ferret out those who are engaged in tampering with slave property, and finally, calling on the Legislature to pass more stringent and effective laws guarding this species of property.

It will be found, in nine cases out of ten, where slaves are persuaded off, that the abolitionists engaged, are residents in the community. These are the dangerous class, as they have constant intercourse with the negroes. Every community should hunt up and get rid of such scamps.

OBSERVER.

By Telegraph from the Shelby News.
Kentucky Legislature.
FRANKFORT, Dec. 31, 1855.
6 o'clock, P. M.

The Senate met, Lieut. Governor JAMES G. HARDY, in the Chair.

The following officers were elected: Clerk,—J. ROSS. J. H. HAWKINS, of Frankfort.

Assistant Clerk,—G. W. McKINNEY, of Lincoln.

Sergeant-at-Arms,—J. D. McCURE, of Owen.

Door-keeper,—JOHN W. PRUITT, of Frankfort.

The House was organized by the election of the following officers: Speaker,—JOHN B. HUSTON, of Clark; Clerk,—JOHN S. MCCORMICK, of Greene; Assistant Clerk,—CHARLES E. NOBLE, of Nelson.

Sergeant-at-Arms,—JOSEPH GRAY, of Frankfort.

Door-keeper,—WILLIAM CANNELL, of Nicholas.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1856.
The Governor's Message was delivered to-day. A copy is sent you.

The Danville Tribune publishes a notice of the death of Mr. JOHN SKEED, which occurred on the 21st of December. Mr. S. was a soldier of the American Revolution, and had reached the age of an hundred years.

Fresh Peaches.—Mr. SAMUEL VENABLE, of this county, the past season put up a large amount of Peaches, for desert, pie, &c. He has presented us a sample; and after trying, we can recommend them as a very superior article. Mr. VENABLE can supply all who desire them.

More Excitement in Kansas.—A telegram from St. Louis, dated December 20, states that the Lexington (Mo.) Herald of the 22d reports that on the 15th of December, the Free State constitution, adopted by the Topeka convention, was voted for. A collision took place between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery parties at Leavenworth City, which resulted in the entire destruction of the ballot-box and an entire suspension of voting. A house belonging to an anti-slavery man was burnt to the ground, and a pro-slavery man, charged with the act, arrested, and lodged in jail. His friends rallied, broke open the jail, and burnt it to the ground. Great excitement prevailed. Both parties have sent for assistance.

The potato crop in Ireland is unusually large; some districts producing 250 bushels to the acre. Its total value amounts to twelve million pounds sterling.

Special Notices.
No advertisement or card will be inserted hereafter, unless paid for in advance. The rates for advertising in this paper are as follows:—For one square, one insertion, 50 cents; for one square, one month, \$1.50; for one square, three months, \$4.00; for one square, six months, \$7.00; for one square, one year, \$12.00.

DR. A. E. GRIFFIN.
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST, Shelbyville, Ky. Office,
over Geo. T. Moore's Drug Store.
Sept. 25, 1855. 1816

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.
A RETIRED CLERGYMAN, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send free the prescription used. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGALL, No. 59, Fulton street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

DR. J. A. MCLELLAND.
DENTIST, Residence and Office,
on Jefferson street, between 4th and 5th,
Shelbyville, Ky.
Sept. 25, 1855. 1816

All operations pertaining to the Dental Art, performed in the most careful and thorough manner.
Prices those of Eastern Cities, and work warranted.
Nov. 28, 1855. 1816

CAPITOL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KY.
JOHN T. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

PRIVATE BOARDING.
ROSS informs the farmers of the county that, on Court days, and at all other times, they can be furnished with meals at her house, at very moderate prices. And travellers and transient visitors to Shelbyville will find her a pleasant one, and her charges very moderate. 1816

G. SCHUE, SURGEON DENTIST.
TENDER his services to the citizens of Shelbyville. Having practiced in Scott county for four years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in all operations connected with his profession. Office in the brick building, in the rear of the Old Clerk's Office. 1816

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.
The Shelbyville Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company continues to make insurances against fire on buildings located in the county, detached buildings in villages, and on stocks of merchandise. This Company takes no risks on hulls of steamboats, ships at sea, or on property in large cities. They seek no business but a cautious one, and having few agents, their affairs are perfectly under their knowledge and control.

The Agents of this Company are:
J. M. OWEN, Shelbyville;
J. LEWIS BLOTT, Versailles;
R. P. MCGRATH, Harrodsburg;
JOHN MUIR, Bardonia;
Shelbyville, Sept. 27, 1854. 100767

DR. HOOGLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
THE best medicine that can be added to the list of the efficaciousness of Hooglond's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, is the unprecedented demand for them from all parts of the Union; and although there may be many compounds prepared and represented as being worthy of a liberal patronage, yet we feel constrained to remark that the vast number of testimonials with which the worthy doctor has been honored, by persons of the highest character and respectability, who found it necessary to have recourse to his preparation, is testimony sufficiently conclusive, that a more effectual remedy for the almost immediate relief of those afflicted with that distressing malady, dyspepsia, has never been discovered.

May 30, 1855. 100768

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.—Consumption and Spitting Blood.
See the certificate of Mr. Turner H. Ramsey, for many years proprietor of the Farmer's Hotel, Fredericksburg, Va., and late of the City Hotel, Richmond, Va.

Dr. John Minge, of the city of Richmond, though a regular physician, and of course opposed to what he called quack medicines, was obliged to say that its good effects in the case of Mr. Ramsey, were wonderful indeed.

He had been given up by several physicians; had lost most of the quick medicines, and was on the verge of despair, as well as the grave, when he tried Carter's Spanish Mixture.

We refer the public to his full and lengthy certificate around the bottle, stating his cure.

See his certificate, and notice in full, around the bottle.</

